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ABSTRACT

An annotated bibliography on distance education in the Canadian North is presented, covering approximately 120 publications from 1973-1983. Distance education is defined as involving: separation of teacher and learner; influence of an educational organization, which distinguishes it from private study; use of technical media; provision of two-way communication to provide feedback; and some group meetings. The Canadian north includes those areas north of 60 degrees, as well as isolated northern parts of the provinces bordering the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. In addition to a literature search, information on distance education was obtained through a survey of approximately 80 educators. Based on the materials identified through the survey, abstracts and the bibliography were developed. The materials cover distance education offerings and research on distance education, with emphasis on studies that include evaluations. A brief overview of distance education is presented. It is noted that distance education in the Canadian north is a comparatively recent development that is concerned with primary, secondary, and postsecondary education, individual university courses and degrees, and technical, vocational, and management training. Successes and failures of distance education are identified. (SW)

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ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES FOR NORTHERN STUDIES
ASSOCIATION UNIVERSITAIRE CANADIENNE D'ÉTUDES NORDIQUES

DISTANCE EDUCATION IN THE CANADIAN NORTH: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

SEPTEMBER 1984

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PREFACE

This annotated bibliography is intended to record distance education activities related to Canada's north. In any field, a record of what has occurred is essential and this is particularly true here since activities have been sporadic, intermittent, and easily lost.

The information was obtained through searches of literature, library catalogues, and computer data bases, and by questionnaire. Surprisingly, little information was obtained in the usual fashion; personal contacts by the researcher through questionnaire and telephone survey yielded the most important information.

The Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies recognizes the significance of distance education to the Canadian north and intends that this material will be helpful to others who venture forward with the development of distance education.

The diligence and competence of Gertrude Rosenberg who compiled the material within this annotated bibliography is recognized. Her contribution exceeded expectation.

Principal support for the project came from ACUNS and as well, I.B.M. of Canada through a grant to the University of Regina, assisted with the project.

J.B. Carefoot,
Chair, Education Committee
ACUNS

September 1984

PRÉFACE

La bibliographie annotée qui suit porte sur l'enseignement à distance dans le Nord canadien. Dans tout domaine, il est indispensable de disposer d'une description des activités passées, d'autant que dans la matière mentionnée ci-dessus les efforts accomplis ont été intermittents et sporadiques, et qu'on en perd aisément la trace.

L'information a été recueillie par l'analyse de la littérature technique, des catalogues de bibliothèque, et des bases de données informatiques, et grâce à l'envoi de questionnaires. On est surpris de ce que les sources habituelles aient donné bien peu de renseignements; ce sont les contacts effectués personnellement par le chercheur, grâce à l'envoi de questionnaires et à une enquête téléphonique, qui ont fourni les données les plus importantes.

L'Association universitaire canadienne d'études nordiques connaît bien l'importance de l'enseignement à distance dans le Nord canadien et, grâce à la diffusion des renseignements recueillis, elle espère aider ceux qui entreprendront de la faire progresser.

L'Association souligne la compétence de Mme Gertrude Rosenberg, et le soin avec lequel elle a compilé les matériaux de cette bibliographie. Sa contribution a dépassé les espoirs.

C'est l'AUCEN qui a fourni le soutien principal à la réalisation de ce projet, auquel I.B.M. of Canada a financièrement contribué, grâce à l'octroi d'une subvention à l'Université de Régina.

J.B. Carefoot,
Président du Comité de l'éducation
de l'AUCEN

Septembre 1984

DISTANCE EDUCATION IN THE CANADIAN NORTH: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION

It has always been difficult to satisfy the educational needs of the inhabitants of the Canadian north with its immense area and small, scattered population of different racial origins and interests.

The Government of the Northwest Territories, prompted by rapidly-changing events in the north, recently undertook a thorough re-assessment of its education system. The Report of the Special Committee on Education, LEARNING: TRADITION AND CHANGE IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, published in 1982, recommended sweeping changes. It is of considerable interest to note that the option of distance education is not mentioned.

Yet distance education is thought, by a great many educators, to have a part to play in education systems all over the world including Canada and particularly in the Canadian north.

To discover what research has been done in this field and what activities have been reported, the Education Committee of the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS) undertook a review of distance education in the Canadian north, with the objective of presenting the state of the art through an annotated bibliography.

DEFINITIONS

Two definitions were essential before undertaking this search: a) what do we mean by the Canadian north and b) what do we mean by distance education?

a) For the purpose of this study, the Canadian north is taken to include not only those areas north of 60° but also remote, isolated northern parts of the provinces bordering on the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

b) Distance education has, in the past few years, taken on a definite, technical meaning, generally accepted by educators. It does not mean off-campus education where teachers are sent to teach in the north. It involves:

- separation of teacher and learner;
- influence of an educational organization, which distinguishes it from private study;
- use of technical media (print, video and/or audio tape, radio, television, computers, telephone, satellite) to unite learner and teacher;
- provision of some two-way communication for part of the time so that students may benefit from feedback;
- teaching of people as individuals, with some meetings in groups from time to time

(Daniel, 1982; Holmberg 1982; Keegan 1982)

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Printed material, library catalogues, and computer data bases were canvassed for material and contacts. The usual sources consulted in a literature search need no discussion except to note that there was a surprising lack of information in education bibliographies and in the card catalogues of libraries. Computer searches were also disappointing. A good portion of the material in the literature was provided by a few well-known publications (HERMES, 1978; DIAND 1979; LEARNING AT A DISTANCE, 1982).

A short questionnaire was sent to over 130 educators, with an explanatory letter, of whom about 60% replied. Responses were summarized, actual documentation collated, abstracts made and an annotated bibliography constructed.

Personal interviews and/or long telephone conversations took place with over thirty other persons, all of whom provided material and evaluations. Visits and telephone conversations, in addition to yielding documents, came up with descriptions of activities and programmes which were not the subject of written reports and yet certainly shed light on the state of the art, and made interesting comments and evaluations.

The vast majority of entries are directly concerned with distance education *per se* in the Canadian north - what is available, what research has been done in the recent past or is now being undertaken, what courses are offered. Particular emphasis is placed on those studies which include evaluations.

CONCLUSION

Distance education in the Canadian north is a comparatively recent development, although there was some elementary education by correspondence in some of the provinces as early as the 1920's. It is not a single, uniform field. It is concerned with primary, secondary and post-secondary education, individual university courses and university degree and certificate programmes, and with technical, vocational and management training. It is directed to the native population and to resident whites, where different approaches and content are needed. Information about its problems and possibilities is required by students, teachers, administrators and technologists.

There is not a great deal of research in this field as it applies to the north. We find position papers discussing the subject from the author's point of view: descriptions of particular institutions; general research findings using broad definitions and variables; discussions of particular problems; and much that is not research but reports of activities, and most of this from the general Canadian point of view with marginal attention to the north. While there are a number of universities and other institutions devoted entirely to distance education, as well as other universities, organizations and government departments which are concerned to some degree, there is not a single one of these which focusses entirely on the north.

There are differing opinions as to the successes and failures of this system of education. On the positive side, it is generally conceded that a student can get an education this way without having to leave his community and that he has much flexibility in scheduling his courses and studying time. The past five or six years have brought about great improvements in the delivery of material, i.e. telephone tutoring, teleconferencing, and especially

the introduction of Telidon. The quality of teaching material has improved; curricula have been developed specifically for adults; the cost to the student is low.

On the negative side, there are complaints about de-personalization of education, of the lack of motivation and information, partly because of slow feed-back, of impractical course offerings, and of bad completion rates, especially of university courses. There is a great lack of statistical information in this field, yet it is essential in planning appropriate material. The same applies to cost-benefit studies which are needed by administrators in deciding whether it is valid to allocate funds to develop courses.

Recent developments are encouraging. Universities and government departments have begun to realize that one such organization alone cannot properly cope with the whole area and, in fact, quite frequently they duplicate services and courses. The trend appears to be toward inter-institutional cooperation, for example among Ontario universities, among three universities in Manitoba, in the decentralized Knowledge Network system. Cooperation over an even larger field has been suggested, that is, between universities, the government education system, industry, broadcasting companies, film industries, libraries, etc.

Technological advances have given a great boost to the system of distance education throughout the world, and Canada is no exception. Indeed, the Canadian north appears to be on the threshold of advances which, in the next year or two, will lead to greatly increased use of this system.

DISTANCE EDUCATION IN THE CANADIAN NORTH:

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography was compiled on behalf of the Association by Gertrude Rosenberg of Montreal. It is part of a report on distance education prepared for the Education Committee of the Association by Mrs. Rosenberg.

ABRIOUX, D.A.M.X.

"Teaching University French from a Distance": in Learning at a Distance: A World Perspective. Athabasca University/International Council for Correspondence Education, Edmonton, 1982.

A discussion of students' reasons for enrolling in French courses at Athabasca, i.e. the adult in search of a university education and the adult motivated by other reasons. Athabasca has been very successful in serving both by adopting a unique multi-media approach to delivery of a second-language course.

ALBERTA CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

Telidon Distance Education Field Trial. Alberta Education, Planning and Research, Edmonton, 1982.

Mechanics 12 - Telidon Project Evaluation.

This study examines the use of Telidon as a delivery vehicle for computer-based distance education in an introductory high-school mechanics course. It examines a) the relative effectiveness of Telidon, traditional correspondence and traditional in-school methods; b) computer-assisted learning capabilities of Telidon; c) its ability to provide data on student use; d) training needed to use Telidon; e) costs. Conclusions: Telidon group's scores were equal to other methods and completion rate was higher.

Recommendations were made, including the establishment of a Digital Communications Network in Alberta.

ANNUAL ADULT EDUCATION RESEARCH CONFERENCE (21ST)

Proceedings. Adult Education Research Centre, Vancouver, May 7-9, 1980.

These Proceedings contain 40 papers presented at the Conference, plus other background papers. Focus of the report is on research needs, tools and methods. Symposia topics include research on distance learning.

ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY.

Calendar, 1982-83. Athabasca University, Edmonton, 1982.

This gives a complete listing of courses available at Athabasca. It shows the extent of opportunities in distance education available in northern areas.

BOULIANNE, R.G.

"The Training of Teachers of Second Languages at a Distance", in Learning at a Distance: A World Perspective, Athabasca University/International Council for Correspondence Education, Edmonton, 1982.

The need for training specialists in second-language teaching is particularly great in Quebec and is not met in the regular university programs. McGill University's Faculty of Education designed two multi-media courses for teaching English off campus, which proved very effective.

It followed with the production of a French course, equally successful though very differently designed.

These courses are now offered in 15 locations in Northern Quebec and the Arctic and hundreds of teachers have applied to take them.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (BCIT)

Instructional Television Project. Department of Communications, Ottawa, 1980.

A progress report by William Robertson and David Bronson, of BCIT. The study explored the possibilities of distance education for people living in widely scattered and sometimes inaccessible areas of B.C. and the Yukon to determine whether television would be a feasible and acceptable solution to the people for whom it was intended.

The project used ANIK-B. It was found that the method described was effective and well received by the majority.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Report of the Distance Education Planning Group on a Delivery System for Distance Education in British Columbia, Victoria, 1977.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCHOOLS DEPARTMENT

Correspondence Education 1982-83. Ministry of Education, Victoria, 1983.

General information and course descriptions, including use of radio and television programs aired by CBC, originating under the supervision of the Director, Provincial Education Media Centre.

CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS and DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

News Release, Ottawa, March 10, 1983.

This news release announces the establishment of a new program to assist Indian, Inuit and Metis organizations produce broadcast programming for Northern native audiences. This is a $40.3 million, 4-year funding program. Fact Sheet Documentation is appended giving the background and history of television in the North, including the ANIK B experiments, CANCOM, the IBC and future plans, particularly for broadcasting in Inuktitut.

CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS (DIAND)

Remote Learning Orientation Package. DIAND, Indian and Inuit Programme, Training and Advisory Services, Ottawa.

This frequently quoted package reports on the development and field testing of the Remote Learning Pilot Project. After consultation with native groups, projects were undertaken by the Kluane and Burwash Landing Bands in the Yukon. This report concludes that remote learning is an efficient means of reaching out to Indian Bands.

There is a long list, by province, of Remote Learning Institutes in Canada, only some of them associated with the north.

CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS (DIAND)

Current and Recent Research and Studies Relating to Northern Social Concerns. DIAND, Northern Social Research Division, Ottawa, Vols I - IV, 1978-1981. NSRD series, by Rosenberg, G. et al.

This collection of research in work at the time the information was gathered, contains relevant information about education in isolated northern communities and studies of programs on distance learning via telecommunications, radio, satellite, etc.

(Several of the pertinent studies are listed in this report, under the author's name).

CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

Ongoing and recently completed research studies concerned with the social implications of the development of communications systems in northern Canada. Northern Social Research Division, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa, April 1979.

Comprehensive study of all forms of communications in the Canadian North, including some reports on use of the forms for purpose of education.

(Some relevant studies are listed separately by author).

CANADIAN ARCTIC CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION LIMITED

Telecourse: Personal Finance: Moderator's Guide and Telecourse: Personal Finance: Participant's Guide. Canadian Arctic Co-operative Federation, Training and Education Department.

Approximately 30 hours of instruction are given to 32 communities in NWT, using teleconferencing.

This has proved to be an excellent method of providing support to on-the-job training programs.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION (CBC)

Focus North: A Report on the Selection, Orientation and Training of CBC Northern Employees, by J. Mark Stiles, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Ottawa 1982.

The objectives of this research were:

1. to clarify orientation needs of Northern Service employees;
2. to identify potential resources and methodologies used by other organizations;
3. to prepare recommendations and program options for the Northern Service.

The Director of the Northern Service stresses that the implementation of the priority recommendations of this report is essential to the improvement of CBC Northern Service quality.

CAREY, DR. L.S., RUSSE[illegible] DR. E.S.

"A Telemedicine Experiment in Canada Utilising Hermes". in HERMES (the Communications Technology Satellite): Its Performance and Applications, Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa 1978.

Report on the experimental use of satellite telecommunications to establish regular, dependable and high-quality communication between a remote nursing station (Kashechewan), northern base hospital (Moose Factory) and a Health Science Centre (University of Western Ontario).

This included consultations and educational services and the general conclusion was that such a Service would create a great improvement in the health field in the north.

CARNEY P., LAWRENCE G.

"Hermes: A Satellite Delivery System for Distance Education: Notes on Work-in-Progress", in HERMES (The Communications Technology Satellite): Its Performance and Applications vol. 3. Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa 1978.

This tele-education experiment, launched by the Government of British Columbia, Education Department explored possibilities of using existing educational institutions as prime delivery systems for distance education. It had an unusually large number of participating agencies (over 20) including the three provincial universities, several community colleges and technical institutes, a Native Indian cultural centre, a large hospital, a remote logging camp and others.

Eight conclusions are listed, positive and negative and explained in detail.

CASEY-STAHMER, A.E.

"A guide to the evaluation of the Canadian public service experiments", in HERMES (the Communications Technology Satellite): Its Performance and Applications. Vol. 3, The Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa, 1978.

The number and diversity of projects using HERMES made it impossible to develop criteria for evaluation, so it was decided to evaluate the experiment concerned only with the Public Service. In fact, it became apparent that most of the "experiments" were only demonstrations and must serve as a basis for future planning and evaulation.

COCHRAN, B.R., MEECH, A.

"Training Telephone Tutors" in Learning at a Distance: A World Perspective. Athabasca University/International Council for Correspondence Education, Edmonton, 1982.

The objective of this project was to increase the communication skills of telephone tutors.

This was accomplished in group workshops supplemented with a homestudy manual; the taping of phone conversations with learners; and feedback sessions where the tutor, assisted by a communication consultant, examined the taped conversations.

The study showed significant increases in the communication skills of the telephone tutors who participated.

GOLDEVIN, G.O.

"The Mass Media with Particular Reference to Television as an Instrument of Continuous Education among Canadian Eskimos". Paper presented at the International Conference on Educational Technology, London, England, April 1975.

COLDEWAY, D.O.

"Recent Research in Distance Learning" in Learning at a Distance: A World Perspective. Athabasca University/International Council for Correspondence Education, Edmonton, 1982.

The author finds that in the strictest definition of research, which requires rigorous definition of boundaries and variables, rather little research has been done in distance education. However, the creation and development of specific distance education programmes has a cumulative effect in adding to our knowledge and has led to improvement in programmes.

COLDEWAY, D.O. et al

Project REDEAL* Research and Technical Report Series Publications, Athabasca University, Edmonton, 1979.

Eleven research reports and eight technical reports were issued, including a final report by the Director, Dan Coldeway.

The project was begun in January 1979 and sponsored jointly by Athabasca University and the Learning Services Branch of Advanced Education and Manpower, Alberta Government. The general goal was to investigate and evaluate factors important in the motivation and management of adult learners participating in courses at Athabasca University.

After 22 months of research and evaluation encompassing over 16 courses and 2000 individual learners, REDEAL's results strongly supported the importance of research and evaluation as a means of understanding the distance education phenomenon and suggested that additional work is urgently required.

* REDEAL is an acronym for Research and Evaluation of Distance Education for the Adult Learner,

DANCY, J.

Educational programming for a Community Radio Station. Educational Research Institute of British Columbia, 1975.

DANIEL, J.S., STROUD, M.A., THOMPSON, J.R. (eds)

Learning at a Distance: A World Perspective. Athabasca University/International Council for Correspondence Education, Edmonton, 1982.

Papers presented at a world conference on distance education, held in Vancouver, which presents the state of the art in the early 1980's. It is an essential document for this study and contains a full, current bibliography. (Papers most concerned with the Canadian north are listed separately, under author's name, in the present bibliography).

DANIEL, J.S.

Satellites in Education: Experimenting for ever? Unpublished paper, n.d.

The history of experimentation on communications satellites is recalled. Evaluation of these projects provides useful information about how institutions react and adapt to new technology. The case of access to operational satellites is a problem, so it is important to use this mode efficiently. The article concludes with some elements of a model for the educational use of satellites.

DANIEL, J.S., COTÉ, M.L., RICHMOND, M.

"Educational Experiments with the Communications Technology Satellite: A Memo from Evaluators to Planners" in Proceedings of NATO Conference on Evaluation and Research in Interactive Telecommunications Systems. Bergamo 1977.

Describes the educational experiments being conducted in Canada on the Communications Technology Satellite.

DANIEL, J.S., KEATING, C.A.

The Telephone in Teaching and Learning: A Guide for Canadian Educators Trans Canada Telephone System. Vancouver 1978.

Discussion on the major applications of the telephone in distance education. It is shown to be a useful way to offer courses and tutoring to a clientele of working adult students away from the campus and to humanize this system of learning.

DANIEL, J.S.

"The Reform of Adult Education in French Canada: An Expanded Role for Home Study" in Learning at a Distance: A World Perspective Athabasca University/International Council for Correspondence Education, Edmonton, 1982.

A report of the 1980 Jean Commission study of adult education in Quebec. Over 5000 adults attended plus 245 interest groups and 651 written submissions were studied.

The report is an overwhelming indictment of current adult education in Quebec because of a lack of an overall policy. Sweeping changes are recommended including the establishment of a new distance education institute.

D'ANTONI, S.

Distance Education in Canada: The Need for an Information Data Base. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto, February 1982.

This report studies the pressing need for information about distance education in Canada. It analyzes some of the existing data, documents the evidence of the need for such information, develops categories for a draft data collection instrument and recommends a means of addressing the need.

The conclusion arrived at is that a definite need exists for a data base which provides statistical information for administrators and learners.

D'ANTONI, S.G.

An Information System for Distance Education Using Videotex Technology. Dissertation, University of Toronto, 1982.

D'ANTONI, S.G.

"Videodisc and Videotex: New Media for Distance Education" in Learning at a Distance: A World Perspective. Athabasca University/International Council for Correspondence Education, Edmonton, 1982

A discussion of the technology and application of Videodisc and Videotex in distance education. The programming and information for these systems will determine their acceptance or rejection.

DESMEULES, L.

"Project Iron Star" in HERMES (the Communications Technology Satellite): Its Performance and Applications, Vol.3. Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa, 1978.

This project involved sending native-language and culturally appropriate video programming into isolated northern communities from Edmonton, via satellite. While the programs did not involve formal education courses they did include educational material. The study was carried out under the sponsorship of the Alberta Native Communications Society, involved many changes to its first format and was considered exciting. innovative and certainly to be taken further.

EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Learning at a Distance and the New Technology. Educational Research Institute of British Columbia, Vancouver, 1982

Research Program by Ruggles R.H. et al.

This report focuses on technologies that enable educational programs to be delivered at a distance i.e. communications satellites, videodiscs, videotext and microcomputers.

It notes that concepts of communications and learning are intertwined; that all forms of distance education correspondence, open learning, adult education, continuing educaton have the advantage of serving dispersed student populations and are flexible as to timing and location.

It discusses the British Open University, Athabasca, University of Mid-America, National University Consortium and some of the advantages of the various technical methods of instruction. The technical methods of distribution are the main concern of the report.

ELLIS, G.B.

Higher Education by Telephone: A Guide on the use of Audio Teleconferencing for the Canadian Educator. Transcanada Telephone System and University of Calgary, Faculty of Continuing Education, Calgary (n.d)

A description of educational teleconferencing, its technology and uses.

ELLIS, G.B.

"Educational Teleconferencing and Telidon". ACCESS Bandwidth Newsletter Vol. 2, No. 2, Sept. 1982, pp. 31-34

This article is in a special projects Newsletter, describing teleconferencing at the University of Calgary.

FEAVER, P.C., MATTHEWS, M.

A Handbook of Community Television: the La Ronge Community Society Experience. CRTC, Ottawa, 1976

A manual for communities wishing to develop television as a community resource rather than as originating outside.

FILEP, R.T.

"The ATS-6 Experiments in Health and Education: An Overview" in Journal of Communications, Vol. 27 No. 4, 1977

FORSYTHE, K.

"Learning to Learn" in Learning at a Distance. Athabasca University/ International Council for Correspondence Education, Edmonton, 1982.

A discussion of the special skills needed to study at a distance. A course Use Your Head was devised and fieldwork proceeded in 1980 in the Campbell River Learning Centre of North Island College, part of the Knowledge Network of the West.

FORTOSKY, D.

Distance Education in Canada. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1983 (DRAFT)

A detailed history and survey of research and activities of distance education in Canada, with particular emphasis on Saskatchewan. The most up-to-date presentation in one document.

FREWIN, C.C.

Outreach Project: A Report on Confederation College's Approach to Distance Education. Confederation College of Applied Arts and Technology, Thunder Bay. n.d.

This programme focusses on the educational and training needs of remote communities in northern Ontario, with special emphasis on native communities. 28 programmes have been developed; 200 videotapes produced, some audio tapes and resource texts also produced where no texts are available in the community.

Band administration and Band clerks programmes have been developed.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Learning: Tradition & Change in the Northwest Territories. Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly, Special Committee on Education. Yellowknife, 1982.

This is a comprehensive look at the present system of education in the NWT and makes many recommendations for changes, yet it does not discuss the concept of distance education.

It is included here because of its extensive bibliography, some entries being marginally applicable to distance education in the Canadian North.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

1982 Annual Report. Yellowknife, 1983

The Minister of Education, Dennis Patterson, reports on the past year's activities specifically emphasizing the Legislative Assembly's Special Committee on Education report. A task force was appointed to implement its recommendations, with encouragement for devolution.

"Progress was made in the development and acquisition of audio-visual learning materials". This is the only direct reference to the use of such materials and it does not necessarily involve distance learning.

The new organizaton of Thebacha College is discussed.

HART, J.F.

Software System and Computer Terminal Specifications for Communication Technology Satellite to be accessible in the language of native people. April 1974 - March 1976.

An evaluation of a computer communications network connecting computer files in southern Canada to a specially modified terminal in Yellowknife serving the native peoples in the far North.

HART, J.F.

Computer-aided Instruction in Native Languages "in HERMES (The Communications Satellite): Its Performance and Applications. Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa, 1978.

This paper describes the technical and cultural bases, using tele-communications and the computer to teach native languages.

Advantages are pointed out for such a system in the Canadian North, but it is emphasized that it will be necessary to demystify the technical process and to bring the Native people in at all stages of development and use of the programme.

HOLMBERG, B.

Distance Education: A Survey and Bibliography. Kogan Page, London 1977.

A basic book on distance education in general, with an important bibliography.

HOLMBERG, B.

Distance Educaton: A Short Handbook. 2nd revised edition. LiberHermods, Malmo, 1982.

This book up-dates his earlier (1974) version which was a pioneer work of research in distance education.

HOMENUK, P.

Native Peoples in Canada: Social, Cultural and Economic Dimensions. York University, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Toronto, n.d.

Workbook, textbooks and reading packages plus a series of T.V. programs and telephone consultations.

HOUSE, DR. A.M., McNAMARA, W.C.

The Memorial University of Newfoundland Teleconferencing Pilot Project. Memorial University, St.John's, Aug. 31, 1980.

The project's objective was to establish a teleconferencing system sustained through local user fees, by the end of 18 months, and it was evaluated in terms of system use, cost and user satisfaction. System was used 24% of available time in 1980, and nurses were the most frequent users for the education programme. Teleconferencing was compared with face to face contact as a delivery mode for education and administration. In general physicians, nurses , physiotherapists, dietitians and food service workers found teleconferencing more efficient and convenient but face to face sessions encouraged a better communication process.

(There are several reports on this important project in the HERMES report)

HOUSE, DR. A.M., McNAMARA, W.C.

Report on Memorial University of Newfoundland's Experimental Use of the Communications Technology Satellite Hermes in Telemedicine. Memorial University, St. John's (n.d.)

Report to the Department of Communications which funded this project.

This report describes the development of broadcasts in the spring of 1977 which ultimately became the Telemedicine Project, and includes an evaluation summary, by Alan Pomfret, of the results.

HOUSE, DR. A.M., McNAMARA, W.C., NEVILLE-SMITH, C.

Home Centred videctape counselling programmes for parents with deaf children (0-5 years of age) in rural Newfoundland and Labrador 1977-1979

Project to assist parents of deaf children living in isolated areas to teach these children speaking skills. Cassettes were sent to the families by the central hospital, with some meetings with hospital staff.

INTER-UNIVERSITIES NORTH

Calendar 1981-1982

A Co-operative program of Brandon University, the University of Manitoba and the University of Winnipeg.

INUIT BROADCASTING CORPORATION (IBC)

Position on NORTHERN BROADCASTING. Inuit Broadcasting Corporation, Ottawa, August 1982.

This paper is IBC's response to the Federal Government's call for submissions on Northern and Native communications. It outlines present activities and future plans, discusses television, radio distribution, scope of operations, broadcast regulations and stresses social benefits of which public education is considered an important part.

INUIT BROADCASTING CORPORATION (IBC)

A Proposal for Inuit Children's Educational Television. IBC, Ottawa, July 1982.

In view of the findings of the Special Committee on Education of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories which call for a number of fundamental changes in the education system, this proposal was submitted to the Minister of Education of the GNWT. It invites the Department of Education to join the IBC in a collaborative effort to produce on-going quality education programming for Inuit children via television.

INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA (I.T.C.)

The Inukshuk Project, I.T.C., Ottawa, 1980

A summary record of the ANIK-B users' meeting on June 5, 1980, presented to the Department of Communications by Lindsay Green. The study itself set out to inquire into interactive communications and teleconferencing links to meet the special needs of Inuit communities. Particular reference is made to Frobisher Bay, Pond Inlet, Igloolik, Cambridge Bay, Eskimo Point and Baker Lake.

INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA (I.T.C.)

Anik-B Pilot Project, 1977-1980

Project to evaluate satellite services for information exchange and educational purposes and potential for the development of a communications system structured for northern needs. Project stresses the need to involve Inuit organizations and community councils.

IRWIN, D.

Telidon: Its Role in Prison Education University of Regina, Regina, November 1982.

This is a report on Education for Native offenders for the Professional Development Workshop, Correctional Service of Canada. It discusses how Telidon can be useful in the special circumstances indicated in the title: to discover the subject areas of interest to inmates; to see whether Telidon will help inmates be more interested in education and in using the library facilities.

KATIVIK SCHOOL BOARD

Tele-Education, Ministry of Education and Kativik School Board, Quebec, 1981.

A study undertaken by Gilbert Legault, Kativik, to study the delivery of educational material to people in remote regions of Northern Quebec.

KATIVIK SCHOOL BOARD

Anik Studio: Video Production Catalogue, 1981, 1982.

Listing of television programs produced by the Kativik School Board, mostly for transmission through ANIK-B satellite. About a dozen northern Quebec communities were visited and programs made for social studies and History and Legends series.

KAUFMAN, D.

Programs of Study at the Open Learning Institute of British Columbia. Unpublished paper, 1982.

Paper presented at Distance Education Conference, Montreal May 25-28, 1982

The paper sketches the parameters of a distance education institution which has succeeded in establishing credible and significant programs.

KAUFMAN, D., SKETCHES, D., USUKAWA, S.

Visual Design in Distance Education Courses. Open Learning Institute, unpublished paper 1981.

An early draft of this paper was presented at the Visual Thinking Conference, Vancouver, B.C. May 3, 1981. The paper presents a brief overview of the Open Learning Institute and outlines the course development process used.

The visual design process is described and examples are given of different approaches used to generate visual ideas. A two-dimensional model is given for classifying visuals according to their function and mode.

KEEGAN, D.

"On Defining Distance Education" Distance Education. v.1. no.1, p.13-26.

A basic discussion on the meaning of distance education.

KEEGAN, D.

"From New Delhi to Vancouver, Trends In Distance Education" in Learning at a Distance: A World Perspective. Athabasca University/International Council for Correspondence Education. Edmonton, 1982

The generally-accepted definition of distance education is set out in this paper. It discusses the most recent trends, points to continuing fragility but is optimistic about greater stability in the future.

KNOWLEDGE NETWORK OF THE WEST (KNOW)

Second Annual Report, KNOW, Vancouver, June 1982

Two delivery systems are being developed: one public, one closed circuit. The first has been operating since January 1981 using satellites and cable to deliver programming into homes. The second will use cable to deliver programming into selected sites only.

The Knowledge Network is not an institution. Programs are sponsored by the public educational agencies in B.C. The patterning together of these programs is the responsibility of KNOW, with assistance of those who provide the programs and those who support them at local levels.

Although KNOW was developed primarily for B.C., it also serves communities in Dawson City, Faro and Whitehorse in the Yukon; and Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, Hay River, Inuvik, Pine Point and Yellowknife in the NWT.

KNOWLEDGE NETWORK OF THE WEST

Knowledge Network News, vol. 1, no. 2 January 1983

LECTROMEDIA

A project to develop a system of programming Eskimo Syllabics on computer with facilities for display on screens. Social and Cultural Development Division, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa, 1978.

MCNAMARA, W.C., HOUSE, DR. A.M.

Demonstration on the feasibility of using an interactive satellite system for the provision of continuing medical education to practising physicians in remote areas of Newfoundland and Labrador. Department of Communications, Ottawa 1976-77

MCNAMARA, W.C.

Telesystems Education, Educational Television Centre, Memorial University, 1974-1976.

To develop a modified video tape recorder to accept a programmed learning package; to develop that package and evaluate the system. This project could apply to the North.

MANITOBA, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

A Correspondence Instruction Study Follow-up: Discontinued Students. Winnipeg, August 1979.

The vast majority of these students lived in rural Manitoba, only 9 of 629 lived North of 53°.

In general, students appeared satisfied with correspondence as a method of instruction, but many wanted more communication with their instructors. Lack of motivation and the fact that studies interfered with job were prime reasons for discontinuing.

MANITOBA, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH

Report on Welcome Letters on Tape for Language Students

Six times as many students preferred a tape to a letter, as being more personal in welcoming and establishing contact with newly-enrolled students in the correspondence programme.

MANDVILLE, M.L. (ed.)

"A Man's Reach Should Exceed His Grasp": Distance Education and Teleconferencing at Memorial University. Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, 1982.

Ten reports by different researchers on teleconference teaching experiences at Memorial Univerity which offers a variety of courses, particularly in the Faculty of Medicine and the educational television centre in Cartwright, Port Hope Simpson, L'anse au Loup and St. Anthony.

MARTIN, Y.M.

An Experimental University Course via Interactive Satellite: Some Findings and Implications. Vancouver, Mar. 1981.

Paper presented at the 7th annual SIETAR Conference, Mar 11-15, 1981.

MATTHIEU, DR. P.A., ROBERGE, DR. F.A.

Dispensation de services de santé dans le nord Québécois à l'aide des télécomunications. Unpublished paper 1978-1980.

En plus de favoriser le développement d'un système de télécommunication permettant de fournir des services de santé d'une qualité acceptable, ce projet favorise l'éducation continue du personnel de santé, dans le nord québécois.

MEAKIN, D.

"The Role of Regional Centres" in Learning at a Distance: A World Perspective. Athabasca University/International Council for Correspondence Education. Edmonton, 1982.

A description of the Open Learning Institute, British Columbia, and its emphasis on student support and community liaison as essential functions of regional centres.

MINOR, K.M.

Counselling Psychology: Doctoral Dissertation, University of Massachussets, 1981.

A study of cross cultural counselling particularly as it relates to the Inuit. This dissertation developed a training programme of counselling which is consistent with traditional techniques used by the Inuit and can be taught by and to Inuit. It has application to distance education.

MOORE-EYMAN, E.

Fort Chipewyan Outreach Project. University of Calgary, Calgary, September 1982.

Report on project (1980-83) to involve northern native people in university education in a large area where no one had graduated in a profession and returned to work in the area. Conclusion was that even in the small community studied, a university Outreach program can be successful.

MUGRIDGE, I.

"Plan to Reality" in Learning at a Distance: A World Perspective. Athabasca University/International Council for Correspondence Education, Edmonton, 1982

A description of the planning, establishment and actual work of the Open Learning Institute of British Columbia. They found there was no universal formula for a successful distance education system. The experience of others was only partially useful and new methods had to be established to meet the actual situation.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A Schedule and Guide Book of Provincial and National School Broadcasts. Newfoundland Department of Education in Co-operation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. 1979-80; 1980-81; 1981-82.

Programs produced in St. John's and broadcast on C.B.C. A.M. radio network and also available on tape to schools.

There is no breakdown of use in the North.

ONTARIO. TVONTARIO

TVOntario Academy on Microcomputers and Learning TVOntario, Toronto, July 1981.

This is a description of a major distance learning project which went on the air in Februry 1983, with an enrollment of over 10,000 people, unprecedented in the history of distance education.

ONTARIO. TVONTARIO

"The electronic age helps solve Board's problems". Education Ontario, Toronto, January 1982

A description and discussion of the Lake Superior Board of Education, Ministry of Education and TV Ontario's program in Grade 13 physics, geared for self-directed learners.

ONTARIO. TVONTARIO

Expanded uses of Telidon. TVO PUBLICATION, NOVEMBER 1982.

An article by Gerry Theriault on the part played by Telidon in the Lake Superior project (Grade 13 Physics)

ONTARIO. MINISTRY OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS

TV Brings College to Part-time Students. Northern Affairs, May 1981.

Article in Ministry's newspaper on success of Confederation College's Outreach programme.

OPEN LEARNING INSTITUTE (OLI)

Calendar 1982/1983. Open Learning Institute, Richmond, 1982

Description of the Institute shows it was established in 1978 to provide educational opportunities to the large number of B.C. residents unable to attend traditional institutions. OLI has developed courses especially for home study, containing texts, project materials, audio tapes and telephone tutoring service. The catalogue lists courses available and general information for prospective students.

OPEN LEARNING INSTITUTE (OLI)

Annual Report 1982. Open Learning Institute, Richmond, 1982.

This is a growing Institute, with more courses added yearly and co-operative ventures undertaken with several institutes: Pacific Vocational Instit., Athabasca, Simon Fraser & UBC. Discussions continued about the establishment of a Western Canadian Distance Education Consortium and in the spring of '82 concrete steps were taken. TV programming offered by using courses and series broadcast by KNOW and PBS.

POTTER, G., HAUGHEY, M.

An Investigation of the Effectiveness of Teaching Strategies by Instructors in Satellite and Television-based Interactive Courses. Unpublished paper.

This project was begun in September 1982 and completed in April 1983 and the findings are to be presented in Australia and possibly Alaska.

The objective is to accumulate information which will enable the authors to conduct instructional methodology workshops for intending satellite - based course instructors.

POTTER, G.D.

Satellite-based Distance Education: Canadian Experiences Vancouver, 1981.

Paper presented at the 7th Annual SIETAR Conference, March 11-15, 1981

QUÉBEC. MINISTERE DE L'ÉDUCATION: DIRECTION DES COURS PAR CORRESPONDANCE

Prospectus 1982-1983. Ministère de l'Éducation, Québec, 1982.

Renseignements généraux et description des cours par correspondance.

QUÉBEC. MINISTERE DE L'ÉDUCATION: DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES MOYENS D'ENSEIGNEMENT

Projet Kativik Anik-B: Rapport final d'évaluation - 1981 par Bernard Mataigne. Ministère de l'Éducation, Direction de la technologie éducative Québec, Août 1981.

Présentation du projet Kativik: objectifs du projet, objectifs de l'évaluation et méthodologie.

1. La réalisation du projet
   - La diffusion: phases, contenus et entreaction
   - Le production: encadrement, langue et coûts

2. L'impact
   - analyse des impacts du projet: l'accessibilité, le monde scolaire et les autres clientèles.
   - La population face au projet
   - La diffusion en différé
   - Les divers impacts

3. Bilan général
   - Les aspects internes
   - Le projet vu de l'extérieur

QUÉBEC. MINISTERE DE L'ÉDUCATION: DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES MOYENS D'ENSEIGNEMENT.

Formation à Distance: Perspective et prospectives. Ministère de l'Éducation, Direction de la téchnologie éducative, 1982.

Actes du colloque sur la formation à distance tenu a Mirabel du 25 au 28 mai 1982.

- Tour d'horizon
- L'utilisation pédagogiques des médias
- La formation à distance au Québec
- Les structures d'organisation

RICHMOND, J.M.

"An Evaluator's Paradox: Demonstration in the absence of Demonstrated Need". in HERMES (The Communicatons Technology Satellite): Its Performance and Applications. Vol. 3 Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa, 1978.

An unusual point of view is presented: evaluation of education experiments like the Hermes is difficult to make because of the lack of need expressed for such programs by the persons whom they are intended to serve.

It is suggested that community needs be investigated before evaluating the results.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA (ed. I. PAGHIS)

HERMES (The Communications Technology Satellite): Its Performance and Applications. Symposium. November 29-30, December 1, 1977 Ottawa.

PROCEEDINGS, published in 3 volumes August 1978.

(This report contains many studies related to distance education. Some of the most important ones are listed in the present study under individual authors' names: Dr. A.M. House, John S. Daniel, Lewis S. Carey, Patricia Carney etc.)

SHALE, D.

"Attrition: A Case Study" In Learning at a Distance: A World Perspective, Athabasca University/International Council for Correspondence Education, Edmonton, 1982.

These figures are difficult to compile and vary dependent on formula used. For example, course completion rates over all courses and cohorts are 28.8% according to one formula, and 58.2% according to another. It is also difficult to compare drop out rates at Athabasca with those of other distance universities.

The question of why students drop out and what might be done to stop this, is not considered. The goal of attrition research appears to be to understand how to go about this and then to apply this knowledge to lowering attrition rates.

SIMARD, L., FORTIN, J.

"The Attikamek and the Montagnais on the Same Wave Length". in Rencontre, vol. 4, no. 2, Dec. 1982.

A description of the production centre of the Conseil Attikamek - Montagnais (CAM) and its radio broadcasts to the North from Quebec city.

Education is included in the material broadcast.

SMITH, W.A.S., SNOWDEN, B.L.

A Review of Distance Education in Ontario Universities. Council of Ontario Universities, Toronto, April 1983.

Reviews existing and planned activities of Ontario universities in distance education and assesses the feasibility of a co-operative approach to university distance education in Ontario. Finds that 16,000 Ontarians are now served and between 25,000 to 30,000 more will be attracted to univeristy education delivered by distance education techniques. Mentions Guelph, Laurention and Waterloo with important programs plus TV Ontario. Recommends a co-ordinated approach through the establishment of consortia of universities with separate funding.

SNOWDEN, B.L., DANIEL, J.S.

"The Economics and Management of Small Post-Secondary Distance Education Systems" Distance Education. V. 1 no. 1 p. 68-91

SPAIN, P.

"Community Use of Radio in the Canadian North" in Radio for Education and Development: Case Studies, Vol II.

STENBAEK, M.

A Circumpolar Telidon News Service. Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (I.T.C.) December 1982 (DRAFT)

This study was undertaken for the I.T.C. to evaluate the benefits of a Telidon system for Inuit communities in the Canadian North, Alaska and Greenland. While its primary object is to look at Telidon's use for a news services, its applicability to education is evident.

STEPHEN, A.

Computer Managed Distance Learning M.Sc. Thesis, University of Calgary, 1978.

STEPHEN, K.D.

"Video-Tape Courses - Open/Distance Learning: Information Technology Here and Now". Journal of Educational Television Vol. 8 no. 1 pp 55-64, Mar. 1982.

SWEET, R.

Distance Education: The Personal Response.

Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association held in New York, March 19-23, 1982.

The personal contacts students have with their telephone tutors at the Open Learning Institue, British Columbia, were investigated. In both completing and non-completing students, the frequency of contact was not significantly different and positive ratings were given tutors by the students.

SYSTEMHOUSE LTD. (with STENBAEK, M.)

Scope Definition and Initial Analysis of Feasibility for an Integrated Communication Facility Across the Arctic. Systemhouse Ltd., Montreal, 1982.

A report presented to the Inuit Circumpolar Conference and North Slope Borough, studying the need for an Inuit-generated information system over the Arctic. It gives recommendations for immediate uses as well as possible scenarios for the next 5 years.

Technological requisites which best meet the geographic needs of the North seem to point to the use of satellites and Telidon.

The usefulness of this network to northern education is briefly discussed.

TAMAS, A.

Distance Education for Isolated Reserves. Ms. Ed. thesis, University of Saskatchewan, Faculty of Continuing Education, 1978.

A pilot study to provide information necessary to develop a low-technology distance education system to serve the needs of teacher aides in two communities in northern Saskatchewan.

Methodology included a guide to select local individuals and groups to assist teaching aides to acquire professional certification. Proctors were selected to fulfil several roles in a distance education system and averues for increasing community involvement were described.

It was concluded that information necessary for developing an appropriate distance educaton structure for isolated reserves could be generated by employing the field methods used in this research.

THOMAS, D.R., MAGUIRE, R.B.

Computers and Education: A Remote Learning Application" in Information Processing 80, Lavington, S.H. (ed.), North Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, New York, Oxford, 1980.

Proceedings of IFIP Congress 80.

This paper discusses the development and implementaton of a microcomputer-based distance education system, part of the University of Regina's Inuit Management Programme. The programme, initiated at the request of the Canadian Arctic Co-operative Federation Limited sought to provide university level management training to employees of the co-operatives. Background for the programme is given, explaining the pressing need for training of the Indian and Inuit peoples of arctic Canada. It then describes the technology being used to overcome the difficulties of delivering course material to remote, harsh, sparsely populated areas.

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL, FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE et ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, INSTITUT DE GÉNIE BIOMÉDICAL.

La Télémédecine au Québec. Liaison entre le complexe La Grande et Montréal par le satellite ANIK-B. par Fernande Roberge.

This project demonstrated the usefulness of a telemedicine system in teleradiology, teleconsultation and tele-education. However its cost is prohibitive when fairly long distances are involved. Slow scan television is less effective but economically attractive, so improvement of the quality of transmitted images should be sought and video interaction added.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC: TÉLÉ UNIVERSITÉ

Guide de diffusion des documents pédagogiques audiovisuels. Session Hiver 1983, Université du Québec, Québec 1983.

Information concernant le réseau de Radio-Québec: Liste des cablodiffuseurs par régions; liste des documents audio visuels; et horaires de diffusion

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC A MONTRÉAL

Réseau multidisciplinaire: Montréal, Rimouski, Chicoutimi

Dans un contexte d'échanges entre étudiants, professeurs et spécialistes, associer trois disciplines universitaires et trois régions économiques dans l'analyse des problèmes liés à l'aménagement du territoire.

Les leçons du cours ont été présenteés en interconnection vidéo et audio; les quelque soixante étudiants se sont rencontrés à la fin de la session, pour faire une évalution de leur formation.

L'expérience fut suffisamment réussi pour que soit envisagée sa reconduction à la session d'automne 1983.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC: TÉLÉ UNIVERSITÉ

Télé-université: Activités 1982-83
Télé-université: Activités 1983 Hiver-Eté.

Ces deux brochures décrivent succinctement l'ensemble des activités d'enseignement offert par UQUQ.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Continuing Education Activities of the University of British Columbia 1981-1982. Vancouver, September 1, 1981 - August 31, 1982

A Report to the President, the Senate and the Board of Governors.

This report covers the broad scope of continuing education activities offered by UBC through many of its faculties, schools, and departments.

The administration of these programmes is decentralized. The Faculty of Education of UBC gives courses toward a B.Ed (Elementary) in the Yukon. Twenty faculty members taught 28 credit courses with an enrolment of 280 students. Two students graduated with a B.Ed in 1981-82.

U.B.C. also offers workshops to train Native Indian persons as teachers' aides. 13 workshops served 119 participants in 1981-82

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Educational Teleconferencing; Electronic Conference Services via Teleconferencing; Fall Medical Teleconference Program; Philosphy 205: (via teleconferencing and individualized instructional modules) A Special Offering to Rural Students.

Various brochures describing the teleconferencing programs at the University of Calgary.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

University Outreach Programs in Centres of Native Population

This is an unpublished paper giving background information and used in support of the University's Outreach Program. It describes the establishment and program of the Native Students Services, lists the Outreach sites and appends a list of recommendations.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH: ROGERS, K.V. IN COOPERATION WITH WOLFE, J.S.

A Procedure for the Identification of a Learning Effective and Cost-Efficient Distance Education Delivery System. University of Guelph, Rural Development Outreach Project, Guelph, September 1981. Technical Paper No. 1

This report provides the School of Nursing, Lakehead University, with a procedure for identifying appropriate ways of delivering degree nursing courses to students in dispersed locations. This procedure has relevance for distance education beyond the specific courses discussed. It provides educational institutions with a systematic method of analysis for identifying a delivery system appropriate to their particular needs.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH: RURAL DEVELOPMENT, NORTHERN ONTARIO

Outreach: Distance Education for Adults. Series 4 No. 2 Fall 1981

A series developed to disseminate information about and supportive of activities of northern institutions and initiatives.

This particular issue deals with the co-operative project undertaken by the University of Guelph and Lakehead University to identify an appropriate delivery system. Its usefulness in designing courses leading to a Bachelor of Nursing Science is mentioned and suggestions given to ensure the most effective learning and cost efficient use of a distance education delivery system.

UNIVERSITY OF REGINA

Management Training: Project submitted to Makivik Corporation. University of Regina, Regina, 1981.

Project under the direction of Mr. J. Carefoot, proposing to provide basic management and administration skills on-site at Fort Chimo by distance education methods.

This Report became a consultative tool for developments at Fort Chimo.

UNIVERSITY OF REGINA

Human Resource Development. University of Regina (Carefoot, J. Consultant), Regina 1982.

The development of a plan for the content and delivery of a Human Resource Development Programme for the Council of Yukon Indians by the use of local resources and teleconferencing.

UNIVERSITY OF REGINA

Introductory Accounting. University of Regina, (Carefoot, J. and Austin, B., Directors), Regina, 1980.

A basic accounting course designed for the Canadian Arctic Co-operative Federation Limited, for the training of store managers in remote settlements in the Northwest Territories, via teleconferencing text, print material and slide tapes.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

First Canadian Telemedicine Symposium. London, Ont. 1975 (ed. L. Carey)

Proceedings of this Conference.

VALASKAKIS, G., ROBBINS, R.S., WILSON, T.

The Inukshuk Anik B Project: An Evaluation. October 1981

This report was submitted to the Inuit Tapirisat, which initiated the idea and feasibility study. It included an experimental phase which linked 6 communities in 3 Arctic regions into an interactive two-way audio, one-way video network; a widespread video tape distribution system and the provision of Inuit language material through training and production programmes. Satellite transmission began September 29, 1980 and continued to May 31, 1981.

As a result of this project, Inuit established the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation (IBC) and secured funding to produce Inuktitut television programming for the North.

This evaluation documents the process of implementation and assesses the project's effectiveness in relation to stated goals and considers it to have been particularly sucessful.

VERVOORT, DR. G.

A Study Concerning the Effectiveness of Statellite Communications as a Vehicle for Delivering Post-Secondary Education. Department of Mathematics Lakehead University, Thunder Bay 1975-76

This study was undertaken for the Department of Communications, Ottawa.

WANIEWICZ, I.

"The TVOntario Academy" in Learning at a Distance, Daniel, J.S., Stroud, M.A., Thompson, J.R. (eds). Athabasca University/International Council for Correspondence Education. Edmonton, 1982.

A Report on three projects combining high-quality television programming, a computer-managed learning system and courseware designed to encourage TVOntario viewers toward self-directed learning projects on:

1. Health and The Environment
2. Music of Man
3. Parents' Academy

A learners' guide, reading materials and multiple-choice questions are issued along with the T.V. programs. Very important are the letters sent to participants through a computerized system of feedback.

The overwhelming majority made positive assessments of these courses, and it was found that the large audiences confirmed the value of such a system of learning. Further courses are now being designed.

WANIEWICZ, I.

Toward an Interuniversity Service to Provide Media Supported Distance Education in Ontario. TVOntario, Toronto, June 1982.

A progress report on a preliminary inquiry.

This report deals with the results of a preliminary inquiry on the possible ways and means of introducing an interuniversity service in Ontario to offer distance education courses leading to an undergraduate degree for adult learners.

The idea of a special institute to cover the whole field was rejected in favour of a system of co-operation between Ontario universities, with TVOntario acting as a major producer and distributor of a large variety of distance education materials.

Further study is to continue.

WILLIAMSON, DR. R.G., SCHWEITZER, D., WENSLEY, G.R.

Comminterphone: Rankin Inlet. 1973

An experiment consisting of a CBC-type Low Power Relay Transmitter, connected to switching equipment of the local telephone exchange. By dialing "0" 4 participants can connect to the transmitter equipment and broadcast to the committee.

ZUCKERNICK, A.

Towards a Model for Satellite Based Instruction at the University of Victoria: Report on the Anik-B Experimental Project, September 1979 to June 1980. University of Victoria, Victoria, June 1980.

Summary Report.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES FOR NORTHERN STUDIES
ASSOCIATION UNIVERSITAIRE CANADIENNE D'ÉTUDES NORDIQUES

The Association represents thirty-three Canadian universities active in northern studies, research and training. Founded at Churchill, Manitoba in 1977, it is a federally incorporated charitable organization. The purpose of the Association is the advancement of northern scholarship through education, professional and scientific training, and research.

L'Association représente trente-trois universités canadiennes actives dans le domaine des études, de la recherche et de la formation sur le Nord. Fondée à Churchill, Manitoba et constituée en société en 1978, elle est un organisme d'utilité publique. L'objectif de l'Association est de faire progresser les connaissances nordiques grâce à l'éducation et à la formation de scientifiques et d'autres spécialistes, et à la recherche.

MEMBER UNIVERSITIES/UNIVERSITÉS MEMBRES

University of Alberta
Athabasca University
University of British Columbia
University of Calgary
Carleton University
Concordia University
Dalhousie University
École Polytechnique
University of Guelph
Lakehead University
Laurentian University
Université Laval
University of Manitoba
McGill University
McMaster University
Memorial University
Université de Montréal
University of New Brunswick
University of Ottawa
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
Université du Québec à Montréal
Université du Québec
à Trois-Rivières
Queen's University
University of Regina
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute
University of Saskatchewan
Simon Fraser University
University of Toronto
Trent University
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